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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

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June-July, 1958

COVER

Suzanne McClain, former president of the student council and the NAACP college chapter at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., is presently representing the United States as a guide at the 1958 Brussels International Fair, Belgium.—Photo by Robert Browning Baker.

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Cecil Layne

BISHOP W. J. WALLS *of Chicago (right), presiding bishop of the first episcopal district of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, presents two checks totaling $2,500 to Jackie Robinson (center), a member of the NAACP board of directors. Looking on is Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.*

The $2,500 sum represents the annual NAACP contribution of the AMEZ denomination as well as contributions from four conferences of the first episcopal district. The latter are the New York conference, Western New York conference, New England conference, and Western North Carolina conference. Five hundred dollars of the sum was allocated to a life membership in the NAACP for Mrs. Walls. The presentation was made on April 25 at the Association's headquarters in New York City.

Cecil Layne

REV. RAYMOND HENDERSON *explains his project to raise $100,000 from churches for the 50th anniversary of the NAACP to New York City clergymen on a recent visit to the city. His own church, Second Baptist of Los Angeles, California, has already pledged $10,000 to the campaign. Rev. Henderson is now on a nationwide tour on behalf of the campaign and the fund will be presented to the NAACP at its golden anniversary convention in New York City in 1959.*

■ This article explains why "right-to-work" laws do not mean what they seem to mean

"Right to Work" Laws and the Negro Worker*

By Herbert Hill

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken a clear and forthright position in opposition to the so-called "Right to Work" bills now pending in several state legislatures. Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South are deeply concerned with the right to work, the right to equal job training, and the right to work at their highest skills. But an analysis of all the existing "Right to Work" laws makes it very clear that while the slogan sounds fair and equitable, in reality it is based upon a total disregard for truth.

The phrase "Right to Work" sounds good and honest and has been used to capture the sympathy of those who favor a square deal for wage earners. But when such a slogan is advanced by the National Association of Manufacturers, by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and by union-busting open-shop employers and takes root in states where civil rights and civil liberties are systematically violated and where governors and congressmen have openly announced their defiance of basic constitutional guarantees, then every citizen has a right to view the slogan with great suspicion and to determine whether it is for or against the best interests of working people and the entire community.

Does the slogan "Right to Work" mean that every person has an inalienable right to work? If that is so, we have certainly reached the mil-

* This article is based on an address delivered at the Tenth Constitutional Convention of the United Furniture Workers of America, AFL-CIO, May 13, 1958, at the Belmont-Plaza Hotel, New York City.

HERBERT HILL *is labor secretary of the NAACP.*

lenium, for the problem of unemployment has at long last been solved for all time simply by enacting a "Right to Work" law in the various state legislatures. Does the slogan mean that every worker has the right to a job and to receive work at fair wages, reasonable hours and under other decent labor standards? Does the slogan mean that every worker has a right to work and secure employment with proper provisions for paid vacations and insurance safeguards against sickness and old age? Does the slogan mean that every worker is protected against arbitrary discharge?

Or does the slogan mean that workers have a right to work but only under conditions unilaterally established by their employers? Is the slogan "Right to Work" a revival of the old concept of "liberty of contract", namely, that the worker merely has a constitutional right to work where he can find it and at substandard wages, long hours, and unfair labor conditions if those conditions prevail? Is the slogan "Right to Work" intended to strengthen the individual worker's bargaining position through a union of his own choosing, or is it intended to effectively weaken his bargaining position by keeping unions out of his employer's factory or office?

MEANING OF SLOGAN

The simple truth is that the slogan "Right to Work" is nothing more than the old phrase "Open Shop" which the powerful industrialists of America used in the early days of the 20th Century to prevent trade union organization. At that time the "Open Shop" was the ideological weapon which was used to justify violence and terror in the attack against trade unionism and which for a period resulted in a kind of industrial barbarism associated with the tragic names of Ludlow, Colorado; the Homestead, Illinois, plant of the McCormack Reaper Company; Harlan County, Kentucky, and the infamous 1937 Memorial Day massacre of steelworkers in Chicago. The issue then was the right of unions to exist and function in American society and the right of workers to secure collective bargaining agents of their own choosing. As Perlman and Taft stated in their "History of Labor In the U. S.":

> What the open shop sought was the effacement of the organized labor pattern from the consciousness of the average American citizen. That object could be achieved by placing organized labor on a moral defensive. Instead of labor being viewed as a victim of oppression, the propaganda of the employers sought to convince the public that labor was both the aggressor and the oppressor. . . . This idealistic propaganda, appealing as it did to the traditional American individual was very influential in shifting public support from the worker to the employer.

A half-century has passed. Trade unionism is now an established institution in American life, but there is still a sizeable group of recalcitrant employers who persist in their efforts to destroy unionism or to make it entirely ineffective. They have refurbished the old slogan "Open Shop," and employing the techniques of the Madison Avenue hucksters, are now selling the new slogan "Right to Work" and have

caused such laws to be adopted by the legislatures in nineteen states.

PROHIBIT SECURITY

Do these laws provide the workers with any guarantee of employment? They do not. Do any of these "Right to Work" laws embody a code of fair employment practices? They do not. Do these laws attempt to determine wages, hours of labor or other terms and conditions of employment? They do not. Do they contain provisions against arbitrary discharge? They do not. Do they provide for equitable distribution of work or guarantee that lay offs shall be in inverse order of seniority? They do not. Do they provide for vacations with pay, disability benefits, and retirement pensions? They do not. What then do they do? In their commonest form they prohibit any kind of union security. They make it impossible for a labor-management agreement to provide for any form of union security. Nineteen states today have gone beyond the limitations contained in the Taft-Hartley law of 1947. They have not only outlawed any form of union security in a collective bargaining agreement, but have made it a crime to even enter any agreement which contains such a provision.

The states which enacted "Right to Work" laws are in the main non-industrial areas. Their primary purpose in adopting these laws is to suppress and prevent union organization and to bring about the return of the era of the "Open Shop." Employers in these states know that without a union security provision the workers in their plants are less likely to join unions; and even if the majority of them do so, a large minority will refuse because as "free riders" they would be entitled to precisely the same benefits as those received by the majority under union auspices.

Under these circumstances the urge of workers to join a union becomes dissipated or entirely lost. In this way "Open Shop" employers again hope to efface "the organized labor pattern from the consciousness of the average American citizen" and by adopting the high sounding slogan "Right to Work" they attempt to convince the public that the union busting employer is the protector and benefactor of the workers and that the labor movement is their "aggressor and oppressor." The result of the suppression of unionization as the result of "Right to Work" laws is that wages are kept low, hours long and conditions of work sub-standard.

ONLY ONE PURPOSE

The truth is that the forces supporting the "Right to Work" laws have no interest in the welfare of working men and women, they have only one purpose. By weakening the organized labor movement they hope to systematically lower wages, lengthen hours of work and otherwise prevent decent and wholesome labor conditions.

Whatever may be the name by which these laws are called they are simply a union busting offensive which must be stopped in the interest of all who work for a living in the United States.

In many states where campaigns have been conducted for the adop-

tion of "Right to Work" laws, special efforts to secure support for passage of these union busting proposals were carried out within the Negro community. At the present time, in both California and Ohio, vigorous efforts to secure the support of Negro workers for the enactment of "Right to Work" laws are taking place. Recent events in Ohio are most interesting. In the course of circulating a so-called "freedom of choice" petition to place a "Right to Work" bill before the state legislature spokesmen for the "Right to Work" movement tried to sell the bill as "a little fair employment practices law" and "a substitute for fair employment practices legislation" within the Negro community. This effort was immediately denounced by the Cleveland branch of the NAACP in a well publicized statement which declared that "the passage of 'Right to Work' laws not only endangered the organized labor movement but also has a most detrimental effect on the rights of colored wage earners and the economic well-being of the entire Negro community," and further called upon "all of its members to refuse to sign the so-called 'freedom of choice' petition." Similar activity has taken place in California where the NAACP west coast regional office has been directly involved in a vigorous campaign to defeat "Right to Work" proposals. In the State of Kansas the NAACP organization worked closely with trade union groups to expose the intent of pending right-to-work legislation. The action of the NAACP in Ohio in California, in Kansas, and elsewhere is the result of the clear and unequivocal position taken by the national organization, which adopted at its last Annual Convention the following policy resolution concerning so-called "Right to Work" laws; this states in part:

We call upon our members, branches and state conferences to use their influence in cooperation with organized labor to repeal and defeat state laws and proposed laws which tend to hamper organized labor, often under such high sounding names as 'Right to Work Law,' 'Anti-Violence Laws,' etc., and to help instead to get enacted laws which are fair to organized labor and will aid labor's work. . . .

Because the Negro citizen is playing such a decisive role in the current civil rights conflict the matter of developing a firm and secure economic base within the Negro community is of the greatest importance. The disparity in the economic status between Negro and white workers and their vulnerability in terms of economic distress are clearly indicated by the facts on unemployment and income distribution.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

During the week of March 9, 1958, 14.4 per cent of the total non-white civilian labor force in the United States was unemployed. The comparable rate for white workers was 6.9 per cent. Although only one out of every ten persons in the labor force is non-white more than one out of every five persons currently unemployed is non-white. The non-white unemployment rate as estimated by the Census Bureau is higher now than at any time during the last eleven years in which the Census Bureau has reported unemployment statistics by color.

The non-white unemployment rate today is approaching the level recorded at the time of the 1940 census when the United States was still recovering from the post 1929 depression. Non-white unemployment was then 18 per cent; today it exceeds 14 per cent. Unemployment among non-whites since the 1949-50 recession has remained consistently high. At no quarterly point has it fallen below 6 per cent and on a number of occasions even prior to 1957 it exceeded 8 per cent.

Almost without exception during the entire period since the 1953-54 recession the unemployment gap between white and non-whites has been greater than prior to 1954. During the past three years the non-white unemployment rate has been almost, consistently, more than double the white unemployment rate. This would indicate that very limited progress has been made in securing for the Negro worker the same relative degree of employment stability that the white worker enjoys. It is clear that the differential in employment stability between white and Negro workers has been extended both in years of prosperity as well as in years of economic decline. All available data clearly indicates that the ratio of unemployment among non-whites as compared to that of whites has been steadily increasing since 1951.

In 1953 the typical Negro worker earned an average of $364 a year in wages or salary; the white worker in that year earned $956; that is two and one half times as much. By 1954 the average wage or salary income of a Negro worker had risen to $1,589 while the average white worker earned $3,174. This means that the income of the white wage earner was still twice as much as that of the Negro. (*Statistical Abstract,* 1956, page 311.)

In 1954, 17.6 percent of all white families in the United States were living on an annual income of $2,000 or less but of non-white families 42.3 percent were living on an annual income below $2,000.

It is, therefore, evident that despite great changes in the employment and occupational characteristics of Negro workers in the last decade, the economic level of Negroes remains substantially below that of the white population.

STATUS OF NEGRO WORKER

In many industries in basic sectors of the American economy the racial practices of the trade union certified as the collective bargaining agent will be the decisive factor in determining the status of Negro workers. All too often there is a significant disparity between the declared public policy of international unions and the day-to-day reality as experienced by Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South. It is not enough simply to formulate proper convention resolutions and policy statements. It is not enough to make speeches and distribute civil rights tracts. It is not enough to hold interminable civil rights conferences with more speeches and resolutions. What is needed today is to invoke the full power and authority of the organized labor movement in eliminating discriminatory racial practices where they exist in the workshops of this country.

Statements of policy are necessary and welcome but totally inadequate

in resolving conflicts unless backed by decisive organizational authority. Unfortunately, there has been a tendency to substitute hollow ritual for vigorous action when conflicts develop within local unions in matters involving the rights of Negro workers. Invariably the leadership of most national unions will take the right position, but frequently too late and will often act only after a prolonged crisis. When a local union brazenly defies an order of a state or municipal fair employment practices commission and refuses to end its discriminatory practices, the national trade union leadership must act immediately, not one or two or three years after a valid complaint has been filed with a governmental agency or with the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO, or after a fair employment practices commission has issued a cease and desist order. Such delays often permit the enemies of organized labor to mobilize support for anti-trade union measures and serves to alienate Negro workers from the trade union movement. It is no accident that newspapers in Ohio have cited the discriminatory practices of some building trades unions in urging that Negro workers support "Right to Work" proposals in their own interest.

In addition to three international unions which have anti-Negro exclusion provisions in their constitutions (Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the National Postal Transport Association), there remain a significant number of segregated local unions and unions where colored workers are excluded by tacit consent. The national leadership of the AFL-CIO must immediately initiate a frontal attack on these blatant violations of basic AFL-CIO policy decisions and against the many separate lines of progression based upon race found in collective bargaining agreements.

The organized labor movement in America has made many important contributions in the struggle for full civil rights for all citizens. The NAACP deeply welcomes this support and is proud of its long years of cooperation and joint activity with many trade union organizations. Now more than ever before when this country is faced with a grave national civil rights crisis it is most important that the trade union movement give top priority to eliminating the vicious evils of racial discrimination and segregation at the work place and within the entire American community.

HELP THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

BY TAKING OUT A MEMBERSHIP IN THE NAACP

■ This article outlines the status of the Negro in the Pacific Northwest

Racial Trends in Seattle, Washington, 1958

By Lewis G. Watts

SEATTLE, the Queen City of the Pacific Northwest, has been described in many different ways. The dining car waiters and pullman porters who served the Pacific Northwest before World War II referred to Seattle as the city where a colored man could spend his money but could not earn a living, since he could not secure employment. Negro workers who came to Seattle during World War II called Seattle the New Promised Land. The trains they rode to Seattle were called freedom trains. In recent years, some race relations experts have called Seattle America's most democratic city.

What is the picture of race relations in Seattle today, approximately thirteen years after World War II? Has it been possible to maintain the policy of integration in America's last frontier? Are Negroes continuing to look to the Pacific Northwest for new opportunities and new freedoms?

Much progress has been made in public accommodations in Seattle. All of the outstanding hotels now serve guests regardless of race. This is a remarkable improvement since during World II when prominent Negro guests were not always welcomed in the better hotels. It is now an accepted practice for Negro fraternities, sororities, and social clubs to utilize the facilities of all hotels for dances and public meetings. Restaurants encourage clientele from all segments of community life. However, there is occasional discrimination in taverns, cocktail lounges, and the cheaper hotels. A visitor to Seattle, if he is a member of a minority group, will experience discrimination in motels and trailer camps. All cemeteries either discriminate or segregate Negroes except those ad-

LEWIS G. WATTS, *a part-time instructor in race relations at Seattle University, is executive secretary of the Seattle Urban League.*

ministered by the Catholic and Lutheran churches.

An excellent public education job and vigilance by many organizations is responsible for the favorable picture in public accommodations. Moreover, the State of Washington has a very strong civil rights law; the courts have been vigorous in assessing fines against public accommodation establishments that refuse service to minority groups. The largest amount of damages recorded in recent years in a civil rights case was granted a prominent Seattle citizen last year when she sued a reducing salon which denied her services. The salon has appealed to the State Supreme Court to reduce the damages awarded to the complainant.

HOUSING PROBLEM SERIOUS

The most serious problem in Seattle is housing. Although the Negro population has increased from less than 4,000 in 1940 to an estimated 25,000 in 1958, out of a total metropolitan population of 850,000, the area where the majority of Negroes live is approximately the same today as it was in 1940, since very few Negro families have succeeded in purchasing homes outside the central area. The reactions of white occupants to the free movement of Negroes in Seattle has been mixed. When a Negro family purchased a home in a white neighborhood, petitions were circulated to prevent the child from attending the local public school. Yet, in another neighborhood a Negro was given the leading role in an opera sponsored by a fashionable Episcopal church — he was a member of the only Negro family in a nearby housing development. The same factor produces the all-Negro neighborhoods in Seattle as in most American cities: the organized opposition of the real estate operators, neighborhood improvement associations, individual sellers, and the policy of the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration. These groups have severely limited the housing opportunities in the open market for Negroes and other non-whites. Moreover, the apathy of many Negro homeseekers toward purchasing housing outside the central area, when there have been opportunities, has stimulated the development of neighborhoods which are predominantly Negro.

Most of the neighborhoods where Negroes and other non-whites predominate are blighted and are subject to urban renewal, rehabilitation, and conservation. The sections of Seattle where Negroes have been forced to live are the choice residential areas of the city. By "choice," I refer to scenic beauty. Many white families who previously sold property to Negroes in order to move to the suburbs are now moving back into the central districts, thereby competing with minority groups for property.

Tensions are developing. One cause is that white children form the minority in a number of Seattle's elementary schools. Many white families, fearing their children will be unable to cope with such situations, are sending them to private schools. Other white parents send their children to elementary schools located outside the district, where the majority of children are white. Real

estate agents have capitalized on this factor and thus charge premium prices for houses located in some cases on the sides of streets where the children do not have to attend the public school in which the majority of the children are non-white. Last year, the Urban League joined with a citizens' group to petition the Seattle School Board to change the boundaries of two schools so that school populations would be more evenly balanced racially.

At the present time, there are seven elementary schools in Seattle which have more Negro and other non-white children than whites. The administrative staff of the Seattle public schools reports that the turnover of teachers in these schools is proportionately higher than in the rest of the city. In two schools, which, incidentlly, have the largest number of non-white children, the turnover of teachers last year was over fifty percent. The administrative staff is attempting to correct this condition by instituting an in-service program in intergroup relations for teachers and principals who work in the elementary schools in areas where minority populations reside.

MANY NEGRO TEACHERS

The School Board and the administrative staff of the Seattle public schools have done an exceedingly good job in race relations. The first Negro teacher was employed in Seattle in 1947, after most northern cities had already employed substantial numbers of Negro teachers. There are now over one hundred Negro and non-white teachers employed, which is excellent progress. More Negro teachers would be employed if qualified ones could be found. Because of the recommendation of the Seattle Urban League, the first Negro teachers were assigned to schools located outside the predominantly Negro districts. The plan worked well. The Negro teachers are now assigned on the basis of need and qualification. As a result of careful screening, the quality of Negro teachers employed by the Seattle public schools has been so superior that the county schools have also employed Negro teachers, although very few Negro families resided in the school district. As further evidence of lack of prejudice and another testimony to the high quality of Negro teachers, one rather exclusive all-white neighborhood requested the superintendent of schools in Seattle to assign a Negro teacher to their school. In another case, a qualified Negro teacher was appointed principal of an elementary school in a neighborhood where not a single Negro family was residing.

Additional qualified Negroes would be employed in Seattle industries if they could be found. At the peak of its production in 1957, the Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle employed sixty thousand persons, of which an impressive number were Negroes. It is estimated that this company has employed only fifty Negro engineers since 1947, whereas many more would have been employed could they have been found. With few exceptions, all of the engineers were recruited outside of the State of Washington. Recently, several Negroes have been appointed to supervisory positions. There are

many Negroes who have been employed ten or more years, but very few have applied for up-grading, and very few have participated in the in-service training programs offered by management. The majority of Seattle's Negro population is recently from the South, and most are still fearful of being aggressive on the job.

Other bright spots are found in the commercial establishments. All of the leading department stores employ Negro men and women in sales, clerical, and service departments. Up-grading to supervisory or prestige positions has not occurred, although some Negro salespersons have applied. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company employs a large number of Negro women as telephone operators and clerical workers. One of the paradoxes in Seattle is that there is more acceptance of Negroes in professions, such as social work, medicine, law, engineering, nursing and teaching, than in the bread-and-butter jobs. Despite a fair employment practice law, Negroes are barred from such jobs as taxi drivers, bartenders, bellhops, waitresses (except at one department store), waiters, and service station attendants.

Only one department in the city government currently has a lily-white policy: this is the Seattle Fire Department. So far as is known, there has never been a Negro or any other non-white employed as a fireman in the City of Seattle, although a number have applied. Nevertheless, the best opportunity for Negro employment has been in the federal and city civil service. Negroes are employed as policemen, transit operators, clerical workers, truck drivers, and laborers in all departments of the city. But up-grading is a problem in city civil service employment, even as in private industry.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES REDUCED

With the closing of the Seatle Army Terminal and other defense installations, and the reduction of employment opportunities at Boeing, employment opportunities for Negroes in industry have declined. Very few Negroes have been employed in food processing, lumbering, fishery, metal fabricating, and the culinary trades.

However, basic as the employment situation is, the most serious crisis in the future for Seattle's Negroes and Asians is housing. In the next five years a freeway is to be constructed running from Everett to Tacoma, passing directly through the City of Seattle. The homes in some neighborhoods occupied by Negroes and non-whites will be torn down. It is estimated that from four to five thousand families are to be displaced, many of them Negroes. It is hoped that many of these families will integrate into neighborhoods where Negroes have not resided previously. A committee including real estate board members and representatives from the Seattle Urban League has been appointed by the mayor to work with the Seattle Housing Authority to assist in the relocation of the families. Since the Seattle Housing Authority has pioneered in the housing of families on an integrated basis in public housing over the years, although in the early years there was violent op-

position, it is hoped that the same courage and militancy will be shown in the housing of families in the private field. It is hoped that the task of integrating Seattle's non-white population into the main stream of community life will be approached in a non-prejudiced manner.

The most encouraging sign in the Pacific Northwest is the willingness of the legislative bodies to pass effective laws against discrimination in employment, in housing, and in public accommodations. Although all laws in the State of Washington have been at the state level, Seattle has benefited from such action, since the largest segment of the Negro and non-white population lives within its boundaries. Another hopeful sign of continuing progress in Seattle is the splendid communication existing among the different ethnic groups. There are over fifteen active organizations working to eliminate discrimination, including an effective Urban League, a militant branch of the NAACP, and the reorganized office of the Washington State Board Against Discrimination, which administers all the civil rights laws in the State of Washington.

RACIAL PROGRESS

Although in recent years the majority of Negroes who have migrated to the Pacific Northwest came from the farms and small towns of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, the superior quality of the Negro population in Seattle has contributed enormously to racial progress and is the greatest hope for the future. Seattle has received its share of failures, but the overwhelming majority of Negroes who migrated to Seattle since 1940 have made good. A reflection of this progress is shown by a survey of property valuation conducted by the Winston Realty Company, one of Seattle's outstanding realty firms. In 1940, the Negro citizens of Seattle owned dwelling units representing an investment of $800,000; but in 1957, the 25,000 Negroes owned an estimated 3,500 dwelling units, representing an investment of over $25,000,000.

A number of factors contributed to the "making good" of the Negro population in Seattle. Seattle is a young city, slightly over one hundred years old, and patterns of racial relations have not crystallized. The presence of a large Asian population and the fact that Seattle is a seacoast city, the closest port to the Orient, has much to do with its good racial-relations climate. Moreover, many Seattle citizens have travelled in the Orient as seamen, business men, tourists or missionaries; and many Asians visit Seattle annually. Hence, a cosmopolitan atmosphere has been created which leads to less rigidity. In such an atmosphere the Negro has found acceptance in Seattle, and the tremendous industrial expansion of Seattle since World War II has created a need for additional manpower, thus making employment possible for Negroes.

A combination of factors has contributed to the employment of Negroes in Seattle industries. Until the recent closing of big defense installations and the reduction of employment at Boeing, Seattle experienced a tight labor market, which always enhances the employment opportunities of minority groups, this

coupled with a strong FEPC law with effective enforcement powers created a receptive attitude toward the employment of Negroes in Seattle. The presence over the years of a carefully thoughtout Urban League program, guided by an interested board has served as an energizer to all groups working in racial relations in Seattle.

Finally, the fusion of the in-migrant Negro, who came principally from the South, with the small but stable Negro population that already resided in Seattle before 1940, has created a solid citizenry that is making an outstanding adjustment in a new community.

The real test in racial relations in Seattle will come in the future when the economic potential of the Negro population will have increased and the urbanization process will be more complete. Also, there will be more drive on the part of Negroes themselves to move into the economic and political life of the community. The job that is currently being performed by religious, political, and social-work organizations in Seattle justifies optimism for further progress in racial relations.

J. B. Harren

SOME *of the many North Carolina NAACP mothers who raised funds in the freedom drive are greeted by Mrs. Daisy Bates (center), May 18, following the crowning of Mrs. Bertha Bruce (at Mrs. Bates' right) Charlotte, North Carolina, as "1958 NAACP Mother." Mrs. Bruce raised $695 for the freedom rally; Mrs. Clara Russell was second with $602.*

■ How SCAD pressure on the airlines led to the appointment of the first colored air hostess

The First Colored Air Hostess

By James Rorty

JUST before Christmas of last year passengers boarding the plane for Buffalo on the Mohawk Airline were privileged to witness the debut of the first Negro flight hostess to be employed by an American airline.

She is Miss Ruth Taylor of New York City. Largely because Miss Taylor is as poised and charming as she is pretty, the occasion was an agreeable one, reflecting credit on the line, its new hostess, and her guests.

From several points of view Miss Taylor's appointment was one of the most important events of the year in the field of American race relations. Last year the State Department, answering the questions of distinguished Asian and African visitors, was obliged to acknowledge that *Pravda* told the truth, when it declared that bigotry barred Negro girls from one of the most coveted careers open to women in this country. This year, when *Pravda* says the same thing, as it undoubtedly will, it will be lying and the Voice of America will happily prove it—before long with more than one example. For now Miss Taylor, with the help of her looks, her charm, and a powerful assist from the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, has cracked the air's race barrier, other airlines are likely to follow Mohawk.

Actually, while we were going to press, we learned that Trans World Airlines, in accordance with a stipulation signed with SCAD, hired a young Negro hostess, Miss Margaret Grant, the first Negro stewardess to serve on an international carrier based in the United States.

Now that the ice has been broken is can be assumed that other flight hostesses will be taking off soon.

In addition to its pressure on TWA, SCAD is pressing complaints

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JAMES RORTY, *author and editor since 1920, frequently contributes to* THE CRISIS.

of discrimination lodged against five other airlines, all of them included in the group of eighteen serving New York State who last year signed a joint stipulation with the Commission. The agreement requires the airlines to consider qualified Negro applicants for all positions, including flight personnel. The airlines also agreed to intensify their educational program within the industry encouraging nondiscriminatory practices, to upgrade employees on the basis of merit, and to solicit employees only from those employment agencies, training schools, and other sources which observe nondiscriminatory practices in the referral of job applicants. Since most of the airlines involved serve other states as well as New York, the effect of this agreement may well be a marked change in the color spectrum of airline employment across the nation.

Because race discrimination by transportation companies, especially airlines and railroads, is highly visible, SCAD regards the integration of these industries as strategically important. Several years ago, SCAD's investigators started probing discrimination in both industries. The railroads cracked first, starting with the Pennsylvania, which in 1953 gave employment for the first time to a Negro brakeman; within a year over a hundred other colored brakemen were hired. Now the principal Eastern roads have agreed to hire in every job category without regard to race, color, creed or national origin, and the railroad brotherhoods have agreed not to oppose the employment of Negroes, as in the past. When the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen joined the AFL-CIO, it reported that it already had 2,000 Negro members and agreed to end its constitutional barring of Negro membership.

CONTINUED PRESSURE

Last year, in addition to continuing its pressure on airlines and railroads, SCAD conducted investigations of discrimination in the hotel, baking, and brewing industries. Under the New York State Law, SCAD may conduct such investigations whether or not it has received formal complaints of discrimination. In most cases the Commission is able to obtain compliance with the Law by a combination of investigation, conciliation and education, in which it is often helped by the organized cooperation of trade unions and employer associations. The New York State Commerce and Industry Association, representing some 3,000 employers, has established an advisory committee to work with the Commission. SCAD has also obtained the cooperation of the AFL-CIO which last year appointed a Labor Advisory Committee, consisting of 41 key trade union officials. The Committee is instructed to see that all affiliated locals observe the official AFL-CIO declarations on civil rights.

SCAD's education program is conducted with the assistance of Community Councils established in major industrial centers, including New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Broome County, Syracuse, Troy and Westchester. Members of the councils are representative civic leaders appointed by the Commission. Last year SCAD utilized these councils to survey the employment pat-

RUTH CAROL TAYLOR, 25, *of New York City is the first Negro airline stewardess in the history of commercial aviation in the United States. Her employment represents the culmination of negotiations which had been underway between SCAD and the major airlines operating in New York for a period of months. She was hired by Mohawk Airlines of Utica, New York.*

terns of department stores in Westchester County, to analyze the Crystal Beach Memorial Day disorders in Buffalo, and to study the impact of the New York State Law on the personnel policies of key employers in the Troy area.

Since the organization of the Commission in 1946, following passage of the New York State Law Against Discrimination, its jurisdiction has been greatly expanded, and its caseload of complaints has mounted from year to year. Much of this increase has been directly caused by the growth in the Negro population of the state, which now numbers well over a million, and by the coincident expansion of New York's Puerto Rican community to around 550,000.

Last year 785 verified complaints of discrimination were filed with the Commission—almost twice as many as in 1955. Most of these complaints had to do with discrimination although there were also a large number filed in publicly-assisted housing and public accommodations. In a third of the cases closed in 1957, some discrimination was found. The great majority were successfully adjusted by conciliation and voluntary agreement, only two cases being ordered for public hearing.

Paradoxically, SCAD's caseload of complaints will probably continue to increase. Nothing succeeds like success, and the more the Commission demonstrates its effectiveness, the more it will be asked to do.

Fred Hayes

These three women — Mrs. Bessie Petties, Mrs. Jewel Payne and Viola Kelley—were top solicitors in the membership drive of the Elizabeth, N. J., branch. Miss Kelley, who recruited 117, receives a gold cup from membership chairman Henry T. Brown. Mrs. Petties solicited 115 members; Mrs. Payne, 80.

Looking and Listening . . .

LITTLE ROCK

HARRY S. ASHMORE, Pulitzer prize-winning editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*, has criticized the press for failing to report the Senate judiciary committee's confirmation of Attorney General William F. Rogers as "one of the most singular political deals in recent years."

Writing in the June issue of *Harper's Magazine*, the Little Rock editor pointed out that before the committee hearing Mr. Rogers had said that "there were no present plans for further legal action in Little Rock. He further noted that the Administration would not press for additional civil-rights legislation at this session of Congress—a matter of some moment since the Justice Department had previously used as an excuse for inaction at Little Rock the failure of the enforcement provisions in the last civil rights bill.

"These pronouncements were followed by one of the most remarkable scenes enacted on Capitol Hill since the passage of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Rogers appeared before the Senate judiciary committee to be interrogated as to his fitness as Attorney General, received cordial greetings, and was recommended for confirmation without a single question being addressed to him regarding his past or future course in the Little Rock case—and this before a committee that counts among its members Senators James Eastland of Mississippi and Olin Johnston of South Carolina. This singular occurrence was accorded no more than passing mention in the press and no one of consequence speculated in print or on a television tube as to the dimensions of what must have been one of the most singular political deals in recent years."

It was an example, Ashmore says, of how the press has only reported in "spasmodic, uncoordinated fashion" the surface of events surrounding integration in the South, and has failed to give the "more significant portion" of the story.

The American people, he says, "are still not aware of what Little Rock really demonstrated — the shocking fact that not only did the Administration have no plan to meet the crisis at Little Rock when it came, but even now, with all the bitter lessons before it, still has charted no effective course of action or displayed any disposition to do so."

Neither, Ashmore says, does Southern political leadership have any program to meet the situation.

With regard to how the press can meet its responsibility to report the full significance of new events, Ashmore says, "I will confess that I have no ready answers. But I do know the task is urgent and steadily becoming more so."

He adds: "And I think perhaps it begins with recognition that this is so —and that, valid as they may be, the excuses we newspapermen have

made to ourselves in private, and the proud boasts of rectitude our promotion managers commonly make in public, are no longer good enough. I think we have got to get over the notion that objectivity is achieved by giving a sinner equal space with a saint—and above all of paying the greatest attention to those who shout the loudest. We've got to learn that a set of indisputable facts do not necessarily add up to the whole truth.

"Perhaps what we need most of all is simply the courage of our own convictions—to recognize that news is not merely a record of ascertainable facts and attributable opinions, but a chronicle of the world we live in cast in terms of moral values. We will err, certainly, and we will be abused—but we will at least be in position in the watchtowers, trying to tell the story in all its dimensions."

Ashmore recently received the Pulitzer prize for editorials he wrote on the Little Rock integration crisis, and the *Gazette* won another prize for meritorious public service during the period.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

"TUSKEGEE, Alabama (pop. 4,700) is the only town in the United States that resolutely has arranged for its own Depression in 1958, and perhaps its ultimate suicide," writes Allen Rankin, himself a prominent Alabama journalist, in the July issue of *Coronet*.

When Negro citizens of Tuskegee found that they were being excluded from participation in the affairs of their town as result of a gerrymandering bill passed by the state legislature, they retaliated with a boycott which is so effective that the town's "white merchants, and the town seems doomed to strangle to death economically."

"The stores around the square have an abandoned ghost-town look. Business, booming until recently, is off more than 50 percent.

"How long can the white merchants hold out?

" 'Forever, if we have to,' they say. 'We'll see our livelihoods, and the town and even the county we live in destroyed before we'll tolerate desegregation and the end of our Southern way of life.'

"Disfranchised Negroes see what is happening here as obstinate economic suicide on the part of the whites, a high-handed rejection of democracy and denial of their rights as American citizens. White Tuskegeeans, on the other hand, think of themselves as making a 'Valley Forge' stand in the Deep South's rebellion against the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decree. . . .

"The stream of Negro customers entering white stores dried up abruptly. For food, the boycotters flocked to small markets run by their own race. For other shopping, they shared rides to nearby Auburn, or to Montgomery 40 miles away.

"Within six weeks, a Tuskegee grocer's business fell off 61 percent; a large department store's, 65; a men's shop's, 73. The whole downtown district acquired a sick and forsaken look.

"In November, 760 former Negro residents sent to the city council a petition beginning: 'We the undersigned wish to live in the city of

Tuskegee.' The answer was a flat 'no.'

"The grim contest has been going on now for over a year, with neither side willing to yield an inch. . . ."

NEW LEVITTOWN

COMMENTING on the announcement by William J. Levitt, president, Levitt & Sons, Inc., builders, of a third Levittown, to be constructed in New Jersey, Morris Milgram, president, Modern Community Developers, Inc., and executive vice-president, Princeton Housing Associates, called the news of this 15,000-home development, planned for all-white occupancy, a violation of human rights and local as well as federal laws and regulations.

Milgram, who has pioneered integrated housing developments in New Jersey and in and around Philadelphia, stated,

"It's shocking, in view of both the domestic and international situations, that a builder in a Northern community would dare to publicly state a policy in such direct violation of human rights, state laws and F.H.A. regulations.

"Essentially, William Levitt has publicly announced a restrictive covenant, and thus violated the law. He has cast the local government authorities and the F.H.A. as his partners in this un-American type of housing. The schools for which he plans to charge his home buyers will not be integrated American schools either.

"This third segregated Levittown is another propaganda boost for the Kremlin line that we—who pledge allegiance to a land of liberty and justice for all—don't practice what we pledge.

"Our experience at Concord Park —149 homes in Trevose, Pa., just outside of Philadelphia city limits— has shown that integrated housing can be built profitably. There is no question but that a man of Levitt's resourses and proven talents can do likewise. As president of Modern Community Developers, a corporation formed to help builders of integrated housing, I will be delighted to meet with Mr. Levitt and show him how this can be done."

At a conference prior to the issuance of this statement, Jackie Robinson, vice-president, Chock Full O' Nuts, Inc., and a member of the board of Modern Community Developers, Inc., stated that the latest announcement by Levitt underscored the need for MCD'S services, to enable builders to develop communities offering equal housing opportunity to all.

Modern Community Developers, Inc. was formed to offer financial and advisory assistance on a nationwide basis to builders of integrated housing. The firm held a founding dinner at the Hotel Savoy-Plaza here on Tuesday, May 27. Jackie Robinson and Kivie Kaplan, Boston manufacturer, were presented with MCD's first annual Averell Harriman Equal Housing Opportunity Award. They are co-chairmen of the NAACP's life membership committee, and have played key roles in the formation of MCD. Major addresses were presented at the dinner by Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Charles Abrams, chairman, New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

SPINGARN MEDAL

THE nine teenagers, the first of their race to enroll in Central High School of Little Rock, Arkansas, and Mrs. L. C. Bates, their mentor and president of the Arkansas State Conference of Branches, have been chosen as 1958 recipients of the Spingarn Medal. The medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented at the 49th annual NAACP convention in Cleveland, Ohio, July 8-13.

In selecting Mrs. Bates and these six girls and three boys, the Spingarn Award Committee broke two precedents. For the first time, the award, regarded as the most coveted in the field, is being given to a group rather than to an individual. Also for the first time minors are recipients of the award.

The children and Mrs. Bates are cited for "their courageous self-restraint in the face of extreme provocation and peril," and for "their exemplary conduct in upholding the American ideals of liberty and justice." Their role in the Little Rock crisis, the citation continues, "entitles them to the gratitude of every American who believes in law and order, equality of rights, and human decency."

The young people entered Central High last September in compliance with a federal district court order. They were at first denied admittance by Arkansas state troopers acting on orders of Governor Orval E. Faubus. Later they were admitted under the protection of federal troops dispatched to Little Rock by President Eisenhower to prevent interference with the court order.

The ruling to admit them to Central High School was the result of a suit filed on their behalf and at the request of their parents by NAACP lawyers. The gradual plan of desegregation proposed by the Little Rock Board of Education in 1955 was approved by the United States District Court to become effective with the opening of school in September, 1957

On May 27, Ernest Greene became the first Negro to be graduated from Central High. He was a member of the senior class of 600 boys and girls. Earlier, Minnijean Brown, after repeated harassment by a band of white students, was expelled. She entered the New Lincoln School, a private integrated institution in New York City.

Carlotta Wall made the honor roll in her class. All eight of the colored students who remained in Central High passed. Others in the pioneer group

include Elizabeth Eckford, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts and Jefferson Thomas.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. It is a gold medal on an appropriate colored band. This year individual medals will be presented to each of the winners.

Mr. Spingarn died in 1939. The medal has been continued under terms of his will which set up a trust fund "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro." In 1939, Arthur B. Spingarn succeeded his brother as president of the Association, a position which he has since held continuously.

CHILD LABOR

THE NAACP was informed on May 29 of the arrest of a New Jersey furniture manufacturer on charges of violating the state'e child labor act and other labor laws.

Gus James George of Jackson's Mills in Ocean County, N. J., was arrested on May 27 following an investigation by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, and presentation of affidavits to Carl Holderman, New Jersey State labor commissioner. Meanwhile a warrant was issued for the arrest of William Mitchell, an associate of the arrested furniture manufacturer.

George and Mitchell were accused of bringing nine teenage Negroes from the South to work in their furniture plant in an isolated rural area near Jackson's Mills. According to the NAACP official who conducted the investigation in cooperation with the New Jersey State labor commissioner, the accused pair were engaged in "a vicious racket in which adolescents from southern states were forced to work 12 hours daily for fantastically low wages below the established state minimum while some received no money at all."

The boys, ranging in age from 15 to 16 years old, were brought from Conway, S. C.; Groveland, Ga.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; and Savannah, Ga.

Following his investigation, Mr. Hill charged that the youths were employed in violation of child labor laws and other labor codes. They operated dangerous power saw equipment in violation of state safety regulations, lived in tents and were denied adequate wages in violation of the state's minimum wage law, he asserted.

The NAACP official asked the state to take steps to secure the back wages owed the young workers. He also said the case indicated that the industrial commissioners of several northern states need to carry out "a most vigorous and sensitive enforcement of child labor laws to prevent the shameful abuses and exploitation of underage Negro children from rural southern com-

Cecil Layne

FORMER *Senator Herbert H. Lehman (third from R) receives a citation from NAACP board chairman Channing H. Tobias (second from L) in recognition of Mr. Lehman's 80th birthday anniversary. The NAACP document praises the former senator for a "lifetime devotion to the cause of universal freedom, the defense of which he has cherished as a sacred trust," calling him an "authentic voice of 20th century liberalism." The presentation took place at a meeting of the NAACP board of directors in New York City on April 14. Mr. Lehman, who became 80 years old on March 28, is an NAACP board member. NAACP national officers looking on are (from L) Alfred Baker Lewis, treasurer; Dr. Tobias; Mrs. Jessie Vann and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, board members; Bishop W. J. Walls, vice-president; Mr. Lehman; Oscar Hammerstein and Dr. Buell Gallagher, board members.*

munities brought north by unscrupulous labor agents."

DETROIT DINNER

THE Detroit, Michigan, branch took in more than $30,000 at its third annual benefit dinner for the NAACP, according to Arthur L. Johnson, the branch executive secretary.

Cecil Layne

THE NAACP *board of directors meets in New York City on April 14, 1958.*

Seven hundred persons attended the $100-a-couple dinner at the Latin Quarter on April 13. They heard addresses by Federal Judge William H. Hastie, of Philadelphia; Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations; and an appeal for support of the Association by Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, co-chairman of the NAACP 1958 Freedom Fund drive.

Dr. Horne spoke on the housing problems facing minority groups in large metropolitan centers and cited the recently enacted New York Ctiy ordinance banning discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing as one means of surmounting these difficulties.

Judge Hastie, who is on the Circuit of Court of Appeals for the Third District, reported on his recent trip around the world from which he returned with the impression that there is a lack of feeling of real kinship between the colored peoples of Asia and America.

Heading the committee which sponsored the dinner for the Detroit branch were Dr. D. T. Burton, general chairman; Dr. Lionel F. Swann, co-chairman; and Dr. Alf Thomas who originated the annual dinner in 1956.

According to Mr. Johnson the dinner this year attracted a more substantial segment of the business community than in previous years. As a result, the proceeds of the dinner will match those of 1956, he said, despite the low employment level in Detroit.

LOUISIANA BRANCHES

THE return of the NAACP was as an active and important organization in Louisiana is indicated by the revival of eleven local branches in that state, NAACP field secretary Clarence A. Laws reports.

NAACP activity in the state was suspended in April, 1956, after the state's attorney general secured an injunction against the Association for

JACKIE ROBINSON *(R) and Kivie Kaplan hold plaques—the Averell Harriman Equal Housing Opportunity Award—presented by Modern Community Developers at their founding dinner, May 27, Hotel Savoy-Plaza, New York City. Others shown (from L) are A. Philip Randolph, president Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Rabbi Jay Kaufman, vice-president Union of American Hebrew Congregations; and Morris Milgram, president of Modern Community Developers, Inc., which furnishes financial and advisory assistance to builders entering integrated housing. Messrs. Robinson and Kaplan are members of the board of directors of the NAACP.*

refusal to disclose its list of members and contributors. At that time there were 66 NAACP branches in the state.

An old law, passed in 1924 and aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, was invoked to demand filing of the NAACP membership lists. The Association declined to make public the names of members lest they be subjected to economic pressures and other forms of intimidation.

In November of 1956, the Louisiana Court of Appeals ruled that the lower court injunction was null and void on a technical point. Although the injunction was invalidated, the Louisiana attorney general maintained that in order to operate in the state, the NAACP would have to file its membership lists. Meanwhile a number of other organizations, white as well as Negro, began filing their membership lists in compliance with the old law.

Early in 1957 a number of independent and civic-minded citizens in New

Wilbur P. Holmes

MARVA LOUIS SPAULDING *(2nd from L), president of the Royalite Club, hands Theodore A. Jones, president of the Chicago, Illinois, branch a $500 check for a life membership in the NAACP for her organization. Also shown are officers of the Royalites (from L): Rose King, Pearl Cobb, Harriet Jackson, and Audrey Hinton.*

Orleans, Lake Charles and Shreveport felt secure enough to permit the listing of their names as NAACP members. Branches in these cities were, accordingly, re-activized and the state conference, headed by Mrs. Doretha A. Combre of Lake Charles, revived. Since that time branches have been re-organized in Desoto Parish, Friendship, Jefferson Parish, Lafayette, Luther, Red River Parish, St. Charles Parish, and a college chapter at Dillard University in New Orleans.

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Editorials

JUDGE LEMLEY'S DECISION

FEDERAL Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision granting a two-and-a-half-year suspension of integration at the Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, is a reward for lawlessness. Actually the decision lends judicial dignity to the mob-actions of a small group of local bitter-end segregationists. These intransigents have already made a mockery of the law and the Constitution and giving them a breathing spell will not appease them. They do not want public-school integration under any circumstances and they will not want it anymore in the year 2,000 than they want it now in 1958.

There was no trouble in Little Rock when integration started at Central High last September. Local dissident groups deliberately planned, with a big assist from Governor Faubus, sabotage of desegregation by stirring up violence. These people were in revolt against decency, human dignity, the Constitution, and America itself. Judge Lemley's decision is a dangerous one because it means that constitutional guarantees thus can be set aside by the bellicose threats of the rabble. Furthermore, it does not solve the integration problem.

The NAACP has already appealed the decision. And as we go to press we are hoping that the United States Supreme Court will grant the NAACP request for an emergency review of the order suspending integration in Little Rock. America cannot do business democratically until she straightens out Little Rock in terms of morality and constitutionality.

WILLIAM H. LEVITT

WILLIAM H. LEVITT has the effrontery to announce plans for building another all-white city. And like his other two Levittowns, one in New York and the other in Pennsylvania, he plans to get indirect subsidy from the federal government in the form of FHA loan insurance and VA loan guarantees of funds. These funds will come out of the taxpayer's pockets, millions of whom are Negroes. The New Jersey Levittown would likewise be in violation of New Jersey law, which forbids racial or religious discrimination in housing.

Both the federal government and the State of New Jersey have it within their power to prevent Mr. Levitt's building another one of his lily-white communities. The upshot of the whole matter is that letting Mr. Levitt get away with his all-white cities is certain to give encouragement to other jim-crow-minded builders. Mr. Levitt should be made to build an American community accessible to all Americans regardless of race, religion, color or national origins or none at all.

STATESMANLIKE PLAN

THE four Negro leaders who met with President Eisenhower on June 23 outlined a statesmanlike plan for solving the tough problems involving public-school integration and enforcement of civil-rights throughout the country. The leaders were the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Leadership Conference; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP. Roy Wilkins, who was spokesman for the group, urged the adoption of the following program as essential objectives in order to achieve the improvement of Negro-White relations in the United States:

The president of the United States should declare in a nationwide pronouncement, prior to September, that the law will be vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command.

Much emphasis has been laid on the need for restoring communication between white and colored Southerners who are troubled by a common fear of reaction. The President can well set the example in this matter by convoking a White House Conference of constructive leadership to discuss ways and means of complying peaceably with the Court's ruling.

Information, resources and advice of the appropriate government agencies, addressed to the problems of integration, should be made available to all officials and community groups seeking to work out a program of education and action.

The President should request both parties to lay aside partisanship so that Congress can enact a civil rights bill which will include Part III originally in the 1957 bill, in order that constitutional rights other than voting rights might be enforced by the United States Attorney General. . . .

We urge the President to direct the Department of Justice to give all legal assistance possible under the law, including the filing of a brief as a friend of the court and appearance of counsel, in the appeal from the decision in the Little Rock case.

The President of the United States should direct the Department of Justice to act now to protect the right of citizens to register and vote. . . .

The President should direct the Department of Justice to act under existing statutes in the wave of bombings of churches, synagogues, home and community centers. . . .

In order to counteract the deliberate hamstringing of the new Civil Rights Commission, the President should recommend to the Congress the extension of its life for at least a full year beyond its present expiration date.

The President should make it clear both in statement and in act that he believes in the principle that federal money would not be used to underwrite segregation in violation of the federal constitutional rights of millions of Negro citizens. . . .

This is a modest, minimum statesmanlike program which all democratic Americans will approve. We now wait to see what the Eisenhower administration plans to do.

What the Branches Are Doing

California: Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, well-known fashion expert and TV commentator, made an extended tour of the WEST COAST region during May addressing public meetings in support of the NAACP.

Georgia: Church and NAACP leaders of ATLANTA sponsored a buffet supper conference on May 2, with Dr. J. Raymond Henderson of Los Angeles as guest speaker, in the interest of his campaign to raise $100,000 for the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Association in June, 1959. More than fifty local leaders promised to seek $6,300 from Atlanta churches and organizations.

Illinois: The CHICAGO branch featured six forum lectures—May 4-June 8—on current issues in the field of human relations, with particular emphasis on the problems facing Chicago Negroes in the areas of housing, population shifts, education, police abuse, hospitals, and job opportunity.

David S. Tesher, consul general of Israel, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, shared the speakers' platform at the second annual freedom fund dinner on June 11. Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, national co-chairman of the 1958 fight for freedom fund campaign, participated on the program.

Some 500 Chicago clergymen, representing all religious faiths and denominations, attended the luncheon meeting held to plan for the Golden Jubilee celebration of the NAACP.

At a recent membership meeting of the branch, the members offered a series of recommendations aimed at achieving racial integration in the public schools of Chicago.

Iowa: Clara Bayles, president of the DES MOINES branch, conducted memorial services at the Willkie House on May 27 for the late Walter White, former executive secretary of the NAACP, and the late A. A. Alexander, former past president of the local branch.

Louisiana: Plaques were awarded during observance of the fourth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court public school ruling on May 18 by the NEW ORLEANS branch. Carl Duvigneaud, president, accepted a plaque on behalf of his club, Original Illinois S & P; Paul A. Landix, Sr., one for the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Society; and Solomon A. Borikins, a merit award for having enrolled 125 members in the current membership drive of the local branch.

Maryland: Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the BALTIMORE branch and a member of the national NAACP board, was presented an award of honor as a humanitarian, crusader for social justice, and devoted churchwoman at the Washington annual conference of the Methodist churches meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The United Baptist Missionary Convention Women's Auxiliary presented Dr. Jackson with a $500 NAACP life membership. The Washington annual conference contributed $100.00 toward NAACP work.

A report issued by the MONTGOMERY COUNTY branch says that for "the first time in history the prevailing pattern in eating places in Montgomery county is to serve without racial discrimination." The report pointed out that although some eating places in the county are still discriminating, the general pattern has changed to such an extent that these places are now in the minority.

Massachusetts: Discrimination against Negroes in private housing was

HILTON G. HILL *(R) of the Hilton G. Hill Travel Agency, Inc., receives an NAACP life membership plaque after payment of $500. Dr. George D. Cannon, chairman of the Greater New York Life Membership Committee, is presenting the plaque as Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, looks on. This presentation was made during a soiree for the greater New York committee held on May 21 at the Carnegie International Endowment Center, New York City.*

Cecil Layne

Haywood Clarke

HERBERT L. WRIGHT *(standing far R), NAACP youth secretary, discusses scholarship opportunities for Negro youth at the Youth Career Conference held in March at Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

the major item on the agenda of the New England regional conference of the NAACP held in Pittsfield April 26-27. NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins scored Senator John F. Kennedy for his vote on civil rights. Dr. Vernon X. Miller outlined the gains made in civil rights. And NAACP youth secretary Herbert L. Wright delivered the keynote address to the youth delegates.

Michigan: The GRAND RAPIDS branch has recently opened an office thanks to the generosity of W. W. Plummer, president; Mrs. Lillian Gill, Hilton Pierre, and others.

The Detroit Presbytery approved in May a contribution of $500.00 to the DETROIT branch and the Presbytery president Dr. Kenneth Neigh presented the check to Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit branch.

The Detroit branch spurts ahead in life memberships. Five were received in one week from Dr. Wendell E. Cox, Dr. Charles H. Wright, Jesse Goolsby, Taylor Cooper, and Meyer L. Silverman. These five bring to a total of thirty-four the number of paid-up life members in the Detroit branch. Detroit branch life members include Dr. Haley Bell, Dr. Dewitt T. Burton, J. J. Callahan, Arthur Cartwright, Nat "King" Cole, Edward Davis, Mrs. Robert T. Hatt, J. C. Horn, Carter A. Howell, Mrs. Golda Krolik, Dr. Scipio G. Murphy, Cabot L. McKinney, Mrs. Beatrice Preston, Dr. Clarence W. Preston, Dr. Harry Riggs, Samuel Thomas, Randolph Wallace. Alphi Phi Alpha fraternity, Belmont Avenue Improvement Club, The Co-Ette Club, Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Detroit Duffers Golf Association,

THE *Rochester, N. Y., branch opened its membership drive on April 16 with Clarence Mitchell (L), director NAACP Washington Bureau, as keynote speaker. At this meeting Dr. Charles T. Lunsford (2nd from L) presented branch president Lloyd Hurst the final payment on his NAACP life membership to become the second paid-up life member in the Rochester branch. The lady in the picture is Mrs. Charles Lunsford.*

M. Maxwell

Ford Local No. 228, UAW, The Gay Northeasterners, Girl Friends, Inc., Links, Inc.—Detroit chapter, New Calvary Baptist church, Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and the Second Baptist church.

This startling record of the Detroit branch in securing NAACP life memberships is due to the efforts of Dr. James J. McClendon.

A membership team of the St. Paul AME church reported the highest number of NAACP memberships for the month of May among the church units actively participating in the current branch drive. David Harris, captain of the St. Paul team, reported 250 memberships.

An overflow audience at the People's Community church in Detroit heard Mrs. Daisy Bates, heroic leader of the Little Rock school integration crisis, relate the tragic happenings of Little Rock since last September 23.

Minnesota: Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, was guest speaker at the "kickoff" meeting of the MINNEAPOLIS branch membership campaign meeting on April 27. The branch goal is 2,000 members under the co-chairmanship of Nellie S. Johnson and William Cratic.

Missouri: Frances Margurite Belafonte, national co-chairman of the 1958 NAACP fund raising drive, gave the ST. LOUIS branch and the town a moving story of the NAACP and its great need for maximum community support. Dynamic co-chairman of the NAACP life membership committee Kivie Kaplan was another visiting NAACP personality.

The job opportunities council of the St. Louis branch has completed plans for a consumer drive against the token employment policies of the Kroger supermarkets. Several months ago a conference was held with the Kroger personnel department on the matter of job opportunities for qualified Negro applicants.

Since that time the company has made no effort, according to JOC representatives, to change its token employment policy. Branch representatives had urged the company to give serious consideration to an integrated employment throughout the operations of the company. This included the warehouse, the bakery, trucking operations, the office and supermarkets operating in the Negro community.

Branch president Morris Henderson and executive board chairman Harold Brewster are working diligently to make the 1958 membership campaign of the ST. LOUIS COUNTY branch the most successful ever.

New Jersey: The JERSEY CITY branch was host May 31 to the annual meeting of the New Jersey state conference of NAACP branches. On March 22 the branch and its youth council co-sponsored a basketball carnival featuring the Grace Van Vorst P. E. vs. the Salem Baptist Senior and The Jersey City Vikings vs. "The Young Old Timers" in the Fairmount Avenue YWCA, Jersey City. Proceeds from the carnival were given to the NAACP freedom fund. Annual branch oratorical contest was held in the Church of

MEMBERS *of the Kansas City Cosmetologist Association surrounding their president, Mrs. Dorothy Womack, who is presenting a $100.00 check to Rev. Fred Stephens, general chairman Kansas City, Missouri, branch 1958 membership campaign, as first payment on their NAACP life membership. The local branch has been the principal civic project of the Cosmetological Association for the last four years.*

the Incarnation on April 23. First membership drive and freedom fund dance of the branch youth council was held at the Jewish Community Center on May 17.

Over 600 persons attended a testimonial dinner honoring Dr. U. S. Wiggins, a member of the NAACP national board, vice-president of the New Jersey state conference, and president of the CAMDEN branch. Among personalities present at the affair, held in the Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, were Kelly Alexander, of the NAACP national board; Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Gloster Current, director of NAACP branches; Clarence Mitchell, director of NAACP Washington bureau; Dr. Harry Greene, member of the NAACP national board; and Dr. John P. Milligan, of the New Jersey division against discrimination.

The MONTCLAIR branch sponsored its annual freedom fund and fashion show on June 8, with Dr. Frank L. Clayton, associate professor of social studies at the Montclair State College, as the guest speaker.

Results of the thirty-first annual membership campaign of the ELIZABETH branch were announced on May 18. For the first time in a decade the branch surpassed its goal of 1,000 members. Viola Kelley, who enrolled 117 members, received a gold cup from Henry Brown, the membership drive chairman. Runners-up were Mrs. Bessie Petties with 115; Mrs. Jewel Payne, with 80.

Gold pins and certificates were given to those who had signed up 25 or more members: Bravell Nesbitt, Vernon Mitchell, Mr. Brown, Carolyn Nesbitt, William McNorton, Mrs. Nannie Foster, Stephen Sampson, Mrs. Mitchelrena Dentley, Almeta Byrd, Mrs. Marie Morrison, William Black, and Mrs. McNeil.

Merit certificates, for those obtaining between 15-25 members, went to Nathaniel Dennis, Mrs. Mary Wortman, Grace Reed, Mrs. Julia Dandridge, Marilyn Mitchell, Carolyn Rice, and Mitchell Dentley.

New York: The ROCHESTER branch opened its membership drive on April 16, with Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP Washington bureau, at the keynote speaker. At this meeting Dr. Charles T. Lunsford presented branch president Lloyd Hurst with the final payment on his NAACP life membership. Dr. Lunsford's is the second paid-up life membership in the Rochester branch.

Second annual dance of the BRONX branch was held on June 7 at the Hunts Point Palace Ballroom.

The INWOOD-FAR ROCKAWAY branch has contributed $250.00 to the NAACP freedom fund, as well as its membership quota for 1957.

Nevada: Regular monthly meeting of the RENO-SPARKS branch was held in the Bethel AME church on April 20. Local branch member Frank Dickinson has been elected president of the Reno Central Trades and Labor Council.

North Carolina: Some 2,000 freedom-loving citizens of RALEIGH gave Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock a rousing welcome when she addressed the fourth annual North Carolina freedom fund program on May 18.

Mrs. Bates crowned Mrs. Bertha Bruce of Charlotte as the "NAACP Mother of the Year" at the close of the program. Mrs. Bruce raised $695.00 and Mrs. Clara Russell was a runner-up with $602.

Oregon: Mrs. Margurite Belafonte and Franklin H. Williams were guest speakers at the first annual dinner meeting on May 20 of the PORTLAND branch.

Pennsylvania: The PHILADELPHIA branch celebrated the fourth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court May 17 decision on public school desegregation with "Let Freedom Ring!" a musical spectacular featuring Camilla Williams, Earle Hyman, and Gilbert Martin.

Four top labor experts took part in a panel discussion at the regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia branch on June 10. Joseph Davidson of the branch executive committee, and chairman of its labor and industry committee, moderated a panel consisting of Bernard Levinson, international representative Shipbuilders Union, CIO; Matthew Adams, president Local 585 United Auto Workers; Jimmie Mahoney, educational director ILGWU; and Shepard Lyles, secretary-treasurer CIO Council.

Rhode Island: The Rev. Julian A. Taylor was guest speaker on May 4 at NAACP Sunday exercises of the PROVIDENCE branch. Rev. Taylor is president of the Ansonia, Connecticut, branch and pastor of the Macedonia Baptist church of the same town.

South Carolina: The FLORENCE branch sponsored a testimonial dinner on February 22 in honor of James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina state conference of branches. Mr. Hinton was presented with a plaque in appreciation of "his courageous and tireless leadership as president of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP branches. . . ."

Wisconsin: Medgar Evers, NAACP field secretary for Mississippi, was guest speaker at the freedom rally, celebrating the fourth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court school decision, sponsored by the MILWAUKEE branch on May 18.

MRS. LILLIE M. JACKSON, *president of the Baltimore, Maryland, branch is receiving a plaque awarded her by the Washington annual conference of the Methodist church. The presentation is being made by Bishop Edgar A. Love. Mrs. Jackson was cited as a "humanitarian crusader for social justice, devoted churchwoman and unselfish worker for the common good." She has been a trustee of Sharp Memorial Methodist church for twenty-nine years.*

George W. Evans, Jr.

Mrs. Madaline Williams Honored

DYNAMIC, civic-minded Mrs. Madaline A. Williams, was given a testimonial dinner by the branch of the Oranges and Maplewood, New Jersey, on March 27, 1958. More than 500 persons met at the Suburban Hotel, East Orange, to honor the Honorable Madaline A. Williams as the first Negro woman in the history of New Jersey to be elected an assemblywoman. She was elected last November to represent Essex County in the state legislature.

Mrs. Williams, who was educated at Selden Normal and Industrial Institute, Brunswick, Georgia; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; Trenton State Teachers College, New Jersey; and New York University has been active for years in civic and civil-rights work. She taught for eight years in the Trenton, New Jersey, school system; serves as a member of the board of directors of the YWCA of the Oranges and Maplewood, having held the positions of vice-president and secretary to the board, while serving at various times as chairman of the building-maintenance and public affairs committees. She was one of two Essex County women cited by the National Council of Church Women in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1955, for community Christian citizenship. And she was awarded the Shafer Award in 1957 for outstanding work in civic and community affairs.

Mrs. Williams activities are multifold. She is youth advisor and executive board member of the Orange-Maplewood branch, youth advisor for the New Jersey state conference of NAACP branches, member of the executive board of the Council of Churchwomen of the Oranges and Maplewood, first vice-president of the Council of Negro Women of the Oranges and Maplewood, member of the policy committee of the United Community Services of the Oranges and Maplewood, trustee of the New Jersey Society for Crippled Children and Adults, charter member of the League of Women Voters of East Orange, member of the New Jersey Migrant Labor Board, Governor Meyner reappointed her in 1957 for a second five-year term; member of national youth committee of the NAACP, charter member of the Altruistic Bridge Club, member of East Orange Friends of the Library, captain in the third-ward district community chest drive, member of East Orange Democratic Club, member of Human Relations Conference of East Orange, and

Russ Carter

PLAQUE *being presented to Assemblywoman Mrs. Madaline Williams (D-Essex) by Dr. Everett B. Simmons, president of the Oranges-Maplewood branch in presence of guest speaker Roy Wilkins, executive secretary NAACP.*

Russ Carter

THIS *entertainment committee was responsible for the dinner to Mrs. Williams. The members are (seated from L) Mrs. Louise Jones; Mrs. Rita Posey, chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Banks, Mrs. Cleo Berry, Martha Edwards, Mrs. Mildred Barlow, Mrs. Juanita Sanders, and Mrs. Mary Christian; standing, Ivory McGee, Dr. Everett Simmons, Mrs. Delia Martin and Joseph Mitchell.*

a member of the Union Baptist church. Mrs. Williams is the wife of Samuel A. Williams, a supervisor in the Newark, New Jersey, post office and a member of the national board of the NAACP.

Guest speaker Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said that the honor to the East Orange assemblywoman "symbolizes the vindication of our [the Negroes'] hopes and dreams as we are slowly working out our destiny." But, he noted, "in the South the achievement we celebrate tonight could not be held. The refinement of democracy is a never ending struggle."

Dr. Everett B. Simmons, president of the Oranges and Maplewood branch, presented Mrs. Williams a plaque for her "distinguished contributions to civil rights." Samuel A. Haynes, editor and manager of the New Jersey *Afro-American*, gave her a plaque "for superior public service without thought of gain."

Dr. Arthur Thornhill of Montclair presented Mrs. Williams a scroll from Alpha Phi Alpha, oldest Negro fraternity, for her "devotion to service to the community, county and state."

Other speakers included Sen. Donal C. Fox and Assemblyman Leroy J. D'Aloia, Mayor William M. McConnell and Councilman William L. Brach of East Orange, Leo B. Marsh of Montclair, member of the national board of the YMCA; Chauncey L. Barrett, branch vice president, and Mrs. Wil-

liams' husband, Samuel A. Williams, president of the New Jersey state conference, NAACP.

Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, Newark, was master of ceremonies. Rev. James C. Choice, pastor of St. Matthews A.M.E. Church, Orange, gave the invocation.

The entertainment committee responsible for the testimonial dinner to Mrs. Williams consisted of Mrs. Rita Posey, chairman; Mrs. Louise Jones, Mrs. Dorothy Banks, Mrs. Cleo Berry, Martha Edwards, Mrs. Mildred Barlow, Mrs. Juanita Sanders, Mrs. Mary Christian, Ivory McGhee, Dr. Everett B. Simmons, branch president; Mrs. Delia Martin, and Joseph Mitchell.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *church and NAACP leaders who sponsored a buffet-supper conference with Dr. J. Raymond Henderson of Los Angeles, California, in the interest of his campaign to raise $100,000 for the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the NAACP in 1959. Fifty odd Atlanta leaders promised to seek $6,300 from Atlanta churches and organizations. Pictured (seated from L) are Rev. C. S. Jackson, Dr. Henderson, Dr. George Sewell and Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks; standing, Rev. A. S. Dickerson, Rev. M. L. King, Sr., Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, Atty. A. T. Walden, Rev. W. W. Stephens, Dr. Joseph Johnson and J. H. Calhoun. Rev. A. C. Epps, a member of the sponsoring committee, is not shown.*

College and School News

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
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- School of Religion
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18 NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETIES

ADVANCED ARMY AND AIR R.O.T.C.

Write
DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

The NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP AND SERVICE FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS celebrated ten years of expanding service at an anniversary dinner on April 29 held in the Columbia University Club, New York City. Tribute was paid to the foundations, educational institutions, and government agencies which have helped NSSFNS make it possible for 5,000 Negro high school graduates to enroll in more than 300 interracial colleges, with $1,600,000 in scholarship aid.

■

The fifteenth annual Institute of Race Relations, conducted under auspices of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home

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Missions and the Congregational Christian Churches, will be held at FISK UNIVERSITY June 30-July 11. Theme of the 1958 institute is "Human Relations and Moral Challenge."

■

Kariuki Njiiri, a candidate for his master's degree at the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, has been recently appointed District Commissioner of the Fort Hall District in Kenya, East Africa, the first Negro to receive this honor.

Two topics recently discussed by a panel of experts at the NSSR are "Moslems, Christians and Pagans: Prospects for Their Religions in Africa," April 15; and "Conflicting Social Ideologies of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in Africa," May 6.

Panel speakers on April 15 included Dr. M. Searle Bates, professor of history, Union Theological Seminary; Abdul B. Naeem, Moslem publisher; and Ndukwe Egbuonu, Nigerian historian. Speakers on May

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FREE PARKING

6 included Arnold Beichman, press representative, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; and George Pettengill, program director, International House.

■

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, the New York Society of Architects and the Council for the Advancement of the Negro in Architecture sponsored an exhibition titled THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE (Progress and Potential) at The Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, New York City, April 21-May 2.

■

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of DILLARD UNIVERSITY, was United States representative at the tenth commemorative session of the World Health Organization, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in May.

■

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE's associate professor of English Mrs. Jamye C. Williams has been granted a Danforth Special Graduate Fellowship of $2400 for graduate study toward the doctorate degree at Ohio State University.

Saunders Redding, professor of English at Hampton Institute and widely known author, spoke recently at the college on the subject of the "American Intellectual in Mid-Century."

■

The SECOND IMHOTEP NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HOSPITAL INTEGRATION was held May 23-24, Hotel Hamilton, Chicago, Illinois, under the joint auspices of NAACP, National Medical Association, Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions, Cook County Physicians Association, and Prairie State Medical Association.

■

Jean-Léon Destine, noted Haitian dancer-choreographer, and his company were presented in an evening of Haitian dances, music and songs on May 10 by the Dance Center of the New York City YM-YWHA, Lexington Avenue and 92nd Street.

■

The VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, in cooperation with the NEA and other state professional organizations, featured May as "Teaching Career Month," with the idea of encouraging more people to enter the teaching profession.

Charles Merrill, philanthropist and educator, is MOREHOUSE COLLEGE's newly elected board chairman. Mr. Merrill, Boston, Massachusetts, is donor of the student-travel grants, $3,000 each, and of the faculty travel grants, $2,500 a couple, which have enabled some twenty Morehouse faculty couples to date to spend a summer of travel in Europe, and eleven students to spend a year of study and travel in Europe.

Dr. Robert H. Brisbane, professor of political science at Morehouse, has been appointed Fulbright professor at Patna University, Patna, India, for the academic year 1958-1959 as a lecturer in political science.

Syracuse University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa has elected Dr. James H. Birnie, professor of biology at Morehouse, to honorary membership at its annual membership meeting. Melvin A. McCaw, a junior, has been selected as one of eight American students to spend the summer of 1958 in Germany, with all expenses being paid by the West German Government.

■

Commencement exercises at JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY began on May 31 and closed on June 2, with Dr. Herman L. Turner, pastor of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, USA, delivering the commencement address.

Dr. Rufus Patterson Perry was inaugurated as the university's eighth president on April 7. The 54-year-old chemist became president of the 750-student university in an elaborate academic ceremony which also marked the 91st anniversary of the founding of Johnson C. Smith.

JOHN L. PHARR *of Johnson C. Smith University, recipient of the Mutchmore Fellowship.*

Senior John L. Pharr in the university's theological seminary has been awarded a Mutchmore Fellowship by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, USA, to do graduate work during the academic year 1958-1959.

■

Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel at Boston University, preached the joint ATLANTA UNIVERSITY-Morehouse College Spelman College baccalaureate sermon on June 1, and Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of New York City College, delivered the AU commencement convocation on June 2.

Fronnie Whitehurst of Baltimore, Maryland, and William Townsend of St. Louis, Missouri, have been

MRS. IRENE ASBURY, *new dean of women at Spelman.*

awarded the Merrill Foreign Study Scholarships by AU for the 1958-59 academic year. The $3,000 grants are the gift of Charles E. Merrill, Jr.

Benjamin Britt of Philadelphia won the second Atlanta University Purchase Award for oils at the 17th annual Atlanta University Exhibition for Paintings, Sculpture and Prints by Negro Artists. The $100 award is given on the popular ballot of those who attended the month-long show. Mr. Britt's entry was titled "Pink Sand #2." In the 16th annual AUEPSPNA, Mr. Britt received the $300.00 award for the best figure in oil, this prize having been awarded by the jury.

■

Dr. Eleanor F. Dolan, associate in higher education on the national staff of the American Association of University Women, was SPELMAN COLLEGE's commencement speaker on June 2.

Spelman celebrated 77th founder's day on April 11. Two New England women, Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles, founded the institution as a seminary in 1881.

Mrs. Irene Moore Asbury, honor graduate of Spelman '48, assumed duties of dean of women on July 1. She holds an M.S. degree from Washington University and has done additional graduate work at Harris Teachers College.

Roslyn Washington of Beaufort, S. C., has been awarded the Arnett Scholarship for 1958-59 on the basis of scholarship, personality, and promise of service to the community.

■

Dr. Michael E. De Bakey, professor of surgery and chairman of the department of surgery at Baylor University, Texas, delivered the annual Hale-McMillan Lecture at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE on May 8. The Hale-McMillan Memorial Lecture was established in memory of the pioneering work in surgery and gynecology that was done by Dr. Julius A. McMillan and Dr. John Henry Hale during the early development and growth of surgery at Meharry and Hubbard Hospital.

■

BISHOP COLLEGE is featuring a special course for in-service teachers during its two summer sessions, June 2-July 12; July 14-August 22. President M. K. Curry, Jr., has announced the inauguration of the R. Nelson Gardiner Awards by Dr.

Marian J. Gardiner in memory of her brother's deep appreciation of music. The awards, to be presented annually, will be in the form of gold lyres.

Dr. G. A. Hobart Sheppard, pastor of Greater Bethlehem Baptist church, Dallas, Texas, was college baccalaureate speaker May 18. Dr. Caesar F. Toles, of Texas Southern University, delivered the commencement address on May 23.

■

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE conferred degrees upon approximately 200 students on May 26, with The Honorable J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, U. S. Department of Labor, delivering the commencement address.

VSC's Dr. Wilson E. Williams, professor of economics, is one of ten Virginia economists studying as a member of the Ford Foundation Faculty Research Seminar in Economics at Johns Hopkins University, July 7-August 30.

MRS. DAISY BATES *(center) is shown with integrated students and their parents at the May 18 NAACP freedom rally held in Raleigh, North Carolina. Kelly Alexander, North Carolina conference president, is at right. At Mrs. Bates left is Josephine Boyd, who graduated with honors from the Greensboro Senoir High School, the first of her race to do so. She also won the State Elks (IBPOEW) oratorical contest which permits her to compete on a regional basis for the $1,000 Elks scholarship in June.*

J. B. Harren

The UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND has received a citation from the Lane Bryant Annual Awards in recognition of outstanding community service for 1957.

A $35,000 General Motors gift to UNCF has been announced by Louis G. Seaton, GM vice-president in charge of personnel and chairman of its committee for education grants and scholarships.

■

Commencement exercises of the 91st session of MORGAN STATE COLLEGE were held on June 2, with The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., as principal speaker.

Morgan history professor Dr. Benjamin A. Quarles has been awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for research on the Negro in the Revolutionary War; Dr. Otis D. Free, director of research and evaluation, has been awarded a fellowship by the Southern Regional Education Board to do research on "Some Non-Intellectual Factors Affecting Success or Failure of Students in Independent Study Programs." And associate professor of economics Dr. Melvin Humphrey has been awarded a fellowship by the Case Institute of Technology.

Dr. G. James Fleming has been promoted from associate professor to professor of political science; Harry L. Jones, from instructor to assistant professor of English.

■

Eighty-ninth commencement exercises of TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE were held June 2, with Dr. Philip Widenhouse, general secretary of the division of higher education of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, as guest speaker. There were fifty-six candidates for graduation.

Tougaloo senior Ruth Jewett is one of nine Mississippians to receive a $1,400 plus tuition Woodrow Wilson National fellowship. Miss Jewett plans to use the fellowship to continue her education in English at the University of California at Berkeley.

Annie McGhee and Beulah Patton, both of the class of '58, have been appointed to the faculty of the Milwaukee Vocational and Adult Schools of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

■

Second annual job opportunities workshop of the eastern region of DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INC., was held April 12 at Williamsburg, Virginia. The workshop, one of DSTS's national projects, is designed to disseminate information which will guide students in choosing careers.

Among speakers at the DSTS's Indianapolis, Indiana, conference on May 5, with the theme "Releasing the potential of Negro Youth," sponsored in cooperation with the Indianapolis superintendent of schools, were Dr. Allison Davis, professor of education at the University of Chicago; Dr. Robert Bierstedt, chairman of the sociology department at New York City College; Dr. Wilton Pruitt, associate dean of students at State University of New York's College for Teachers, Buffalo; and George Butler, President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Dr. Davis said that a scholastic intelligence test is not an adequate measure of ability or potential and has limited usefulness in predicting future achievement. Dr. Bierstedt said that discrimination as a matter of action can be dealt with by law; while prejudice is a matter of attitude that can be overcome by education.

■

Dr. William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, was principal speaker at BENEDICT COLLEGE'S 88th annual commencement when 102 graduates received their degrees.

Eight Benedict students, two seniors and six juniors, have been admitted to membership in Kappa Chi chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu, a national honor society for undergraduates with high scholastic averages.

Third annual Benedict-Morris pastor's conference was held June 2-6, the meetings alternating between the Benedict campus in Columbia and the Morris campus in Sumter.

First term of the college summer school is June 9-July 12; the second, July 14-August 15.

■

John W. Parker, chairman English department at FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, was one of ten language teachers to receive the Distinguished Contribution Award made possible by the College Association at its recent meeting at Texas Southern University.

E. Frederick Morrow, administrative assistant to President Eisenhower, was guest speaker at FSTC's 81st annual commencement on June 1.

Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Jones were elected to attend the fourth annual institute for college presidents and their wives held at Harvard University June 17-25.

■

Dr. P. A. Bishop of Rich Square, North Carolina, was elected chairman of the SHAW UNIVERSITY board of trustees on May 5. He has been a member of the board for many years and is also chairman of the General Baptist State Convention's $250,000 campaign for Shaw.

Two Shaw science majors, Della Lewis and Howard Pritchard, have been awarded Woodrow Wilson fellowships made possible by the Ford Foundation. Miss Lewis, a senior majoring in chemistry plans to study at Temple University, Philadelphia; Mr. Pritchard, a senior majoring in biology, plans to study at the University of Pennsylvania. The awards are for one year and carry a stipend of $1,400 in addition to tuition.

■

Pediatrician Dr. Alonzo DeGrate Smith, first Negro to be certified by the American Board of Pediatrics, was awarded the eleventh Alumni Medallion for distinguished service to American medicine by the STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER June 8. Dr. Smith, a member of the class of '19, and a one-time member of the Howard University medical school faculty.

Book Reviews

"POET OF THE COMMON MAN"

***The Langston Hughes Reader:* The Selected Writings of Langston Hughes. New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1958. X+501 pp. $5.95.**

At 56, the poet Langston Hughes, to quote and paraphrase a clause from a sketch in his *Laughing to Keep from Crying* (1952), has succeeded in establishing a literary reputation out of "little indirections" which finally add up to one "tremendous fact": the man from Joplin is the chief advocate and preserver of a folk tradition, and it is this tremendous fact that *The Langston Hughes Reader* makes evident throughout.

Here are brought together perhaps the most representative of those selections (articles, autobiographies, blues, novels, poems, plays, etc.) which have appeared since June 1921, when encouragement from one-time *Crisis* editor Jessie Fauset, the novelist, led to the publication (in *The Crisis*) of the poem, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers." His beginnings, literary and otherwise, Mr. Hughes has dutifully recorded in *The Big Sea* (1940), his autobiography, enough of which is included in *The L.H. Reader* to delineate the principal influences of the poet's life and career.

He experienced early in life the insecurity occasioned by separated parents and poverty. His father, for whom making money to keep was the main business of life, broke with his mother when she left him (for the second and last time) in Mexico City. His mother and stepfather, for whom making money to spend—on gadgets and good times—was the whole meaning of living, were poor examples to a child of so sensitive a temperament. So that his grandmother took him with her to Lawrence, Kansas, when he was in the second grade, whereupon the unhappiness and shame that stemmed from their poverty led him to escape to the world of books.

The question of the relative merit as between Christians and sinners was settled for him in the respective personalities of Auntie and Uncle Reed (friends of his grandmother who took him after her death), each of whom he found equally kind and considerate. Marginal status gained him student offices at Central High School in Cleveland when deadlocks between the predominately Jewish and Catholic elements enabled him often to get elected.

Again living with a querulous mother from 14 to 17, he left her to go back to his father in Mexico, whom he came to know—and hate—for his high-pressure hustling for money. From this Langston Hughes went for a year to Columbia University, and then out

into the world, alone; and from this and more he has come all the way up as man and artist without losing the naturalness on which true humanity and art rest.

Langston Hughes has not needed to be sent in search of his identity because he has never lost it: he has kept his art at home and true to its origins. In doing this, he has succeeded not so much in underscoring the problems of a group as in depicting the humanity of a people. As a poet of the twentieth century, he has neither lost himself in the language of the skies nor soiled himself with that of the streets, yet he moves freely in both areas. Clean and clear, he has grown wise rather than arty.

Among the pieces included here from his poetic treatment of Harlem, *Montage of a Dream Deferred* (1951), is one illustrating his capacity to capture in a flash of verse-light a human condition (in this case the way of living currently emerging as the prime tragedy of average, urban Negro family life):

NUMBERS

If I ever hit for a dollar
gonna salt every dime away
in the Post Office for a rainy day.

I ain't gonna
play back a cent.

(Of course, I might
combinate a little
with my rent.)

Those "genuine folk-songs born out of heartache," the Blues, he hopes that Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson will one day include on their programs, "as well as the Spirituals which they now sing so effectively."

But the poet Langston Hughes will probably be best remembered for creating and filling with all his meaningful purpose the folk-hero Jesse B. Semple. Beginning as a column in the *Chicago Defender* and as of now already the three published books *Simple Speaks His Mind* (1950); *Simple Takes a Wife* (1953); *Simple Stakes a Claim* (1957), the *Simple* series has brought him the distinction he dreamed of while reading Guy de Maupassant as a boy: "To be a writer and write stories about Negroes, so true that people in faraway lands would read them—even after I was dead." Out of this creation has come *Simply Heavenly* (1956), the musical folk comedy which opened on Broadway at the Playhouse in August, 1957. It is in this comedy, the complete libretto of which is printed in *The Reader*, that one may find the essence of Langston Hughes. Here, Mamie, the hard-talking, soft-hearted domestic, tells the world: "I like watermelon and chitterlings both, and I don't care who knows it." Or, again, she probably speaks for Hughes, who has made Harlem his home: "I didn't come here to Harlem to get away from my people. I come here because there's more of 'em. I loves my race. I loves my people." Or, Simple himself tells his friend Melon when the latter presents him books: "I wish you'd of brought me a quart of beer and some pigs feet. I ain't much on books."

Simple's friend Boyd reads to him a letter from Isabel, the wife in Baltimore who has at last found a mail clerk willing to finance her divorce from Simple: "Let me hear from you tonight as my husband-to-be has already passed the point where he could wait." But most touching of all is the account Simple gives of how in whipping him for the last time, Aunt Lucy, "dead and gone to glory," taught him right from wrong. Aunt Lucy had cried and complained that for all her whippings she had failed to set him right. And her tears succeeded where the switches had failed. Talking to his girl-friend, Joyce, Simple sets forth the credo of the humble heart: "When

peoples care for you and cry for you—and love you—Joyce, they can straighten out your soul."

The selections presented in *The Langston Hughes Reader* may not in every instance be the best of Hughes—one looks in vain for that moving piece with which the Rev. Martin Luther King electrified an overflow audience in Brooklyn's Concord Baptist Church back in 1956: "Son, Life for Me Ain't Been No Crystal Stair"—but he is here for all that he means as a poet of the common man. The man from Joplin deserves a garland, and his *Reader* a place in every living room in the world, for he speaks the language of people the world over.

HENRY F. WINSLOW

COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS

***Coloured Minorities In Britain: Studies in British Race Relations based on African, West Indian and Asian Immigrants.* By Sydney Collins. London: Lutterworth Press, 1957. 258 pp. 21/ ($2.95).**

Until quite recently Great Britain had no domestic racial problems, but the influx of colored immigrants since World War II has created racial tensions and overt discrimination in the communities where these people have settled. Dr. Collins, a lecturer in the department of social anthropology at the University of Edinburgh, has brought his great experience as a social anthropologist to bear upon racial relations in six communities at Tyneside, Wales, and Lancashire, and produced a thoughtful and illuminating book.

He begins with a description of the immigrants, who are classified for convenience as Negroes, Moslems, and Chinese. The Negroes comprise both West Indians and West Africans, although the latter consist of many different African peoples. The Moslems are Adenese, Pakistanis, and Yeminis; "the Chinese are mostly from North and South China with others from Singapore and Hong Kong." In Great Britain these immigrants are usually referred to as "coloured."

Although the settlements in Cardiff, Liverpool, London, Bristol, Hull, and North and South Shields date back more than fifty years, those in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Nottingham are due "chiefly to the recent influx of West Indian immigrants." Before World War II, these immigrant communities consisted mostly of males, usually seamen; the recent communities, however, comprise many females as well as skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled males. Dr. Collins follows his description of these communities with an examination of their family life, work, religion, associations, and social control. "The 'racially' mixed family," he says, "is an essential feature of race relations in Britain." Most of these wives are white, the rest being Anglo-Colored, and they usually come from the lower class, with a few from the lower middle class. A mixed marriage, however, usually estranges a white girl from her parents, "whose reactions vary according to their social status, being less unfavorable in the lower and more unfavorable in the middle class."

He points out too that the immigration of colored women has "a reassuring effect on the white male population, whose fear of sex competition is partly allayed by the presence of colored women. The friendship of colored girls is also sought by white men, who consequently are more friendly towards colored men."

West Indians and West Africans are engaged either in seafaring or shore jobs. In shore jobs they are integrated with white workers. Seamen are either "established" or "unestablished": the former are registered as members of the Shipping Federation and the Seamen's Union and are therefore guaran-

teed regular employment; the "unestablished" seamen are unregistered because they have not been admitted to membership in the Federation. Ship crews may be selected either from Moslem or Negro seamen, but seldom from both, because of national and cultural differences. Most workers at shore-jobs are unskilled although there has been an increasing number of skilled and semi-skilled workers in Lancashire since the War. Though the relationship between workers and immigrants varies from factory to factory, the colored workers "find their hardest task is to dispel current 'stereotypes' among British workers and employers about their indolence, their lack of education, and their inadaptability to work of a technical nature."

Religion is a much more important factor in the Moslem than in the Negro community. Associations among immigrants are either "emergent," those which arise out of a particular need of the immigrant group, or "traditional." "Emergent associations sometimes function as pressure groups, at other times as protest groups." Traditional associations are active among Chinese and Moslems because of their different cultural norms and the cohesive force of their native languages. Since the tendency of West Indians is towards integration, and their language is English, there is hardly any association in this group that might be described as traditional. Leaders in the immigrant group may be classified as "instrumental" or "model," according to whether they have authority and control over the group or whether they have prestige in British society and therefore serve as reference points "for the immigrants who, in a measure, identify themselves with his achievements."

Because British racial relations, Dr. Collins points out, have no "structural basis, as in the USA and South Africa, these relations are based on personal feelings and vary from person to person and from one group to another. "Consequently, a colored person is not always able to predict the kind of response to expect in his relationship to a British individual or group. This dichotomy accounts for the apparently contradictory opinions so often expressed about race relations in Britain. For many people claim that racial prejudice does not exist, while the experience of others would support the opposite view."

Coloured Minorities in Britain is essential reading for all who aspire to understand something of the complexities of racial relations in Great Britain as they involve colored immigrants and their host society.

JAMES W. IVY

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USEFUL BIBLIOGRAPHY

***A Working Bibliography of Brazilian Literature.* By José Manuel Topete. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1957. XII+114pp. $6.00.**

Mr. Topete's bibliography is an excellent guide to a literature of extraordinary wealth. Brazil has produced splendid writers of the first rank but they are mostly unknown in the USA because of the language barrier, since few Americans know Portuguese. Excellent Brazilian writers like José Lins do Rêgo, Jorge de Lima, Cruz e Sousa, Graciliano Ramos, Lima Barreto, Alvaro Lins, and hundred of others,

though of international stature, are not even names here. If wisely used, *A Working Bibliography of Brazilian Literature*, should correct the oversight.

Mr. Topete lists about 1,000 authors and more than 3,000 titles, thus making his bibliography a comprehensive one aimed "to present a complete picture of its [Brazil's] major writers both bibliographically and critically." The material "covers the period up to an including 1952 as well as the critical material which in some cases comes up to 1954." There are six sections: "Works of General Reference," "Criticism, Essay, Journalism, and Biography," "The Novel and Other Prose Fiction," "Poetry," "The Theater," and "Selected English and Spanish Translations" of fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and theater. There are nine subheads under Section I, "Works of General Reference"—histories of literature and general reference, special studies on writers, regions, movements and subjects, poetry anthologies, short-story anthologies, bibliographies, biobibliographies, general studies of the colonial period, and general studies of Romanticism and Indianism —and 178 entries.

Section II, criticism, essay, journalism and biography, lists 399 titles; and Section III on the novel and other prose fiction lists more than 600 pieces of prose fiction and critical works. This gives the reader some idea of the comprehensiveness of the compilation.

Despite its excellence, however, this bibliography has some minor faults. Many titles are not annotated; some annotations do not clarify. Louis Gonzaga Pinto da Gama (p. 75) is much more than an "abolitionist poet." He is also a "satiric bard" who ridicules vanity, folly, lying, parasitism, and political ambition, as well as "smart mulattoes who imagine themselves aristocrats because they have long necks like pedigreed dogs." "Not a perfect translation" (p. 2), since "traductor, traidor" is true of all translations, strikes one as a bootless way of describing John Knox's English version of Moog's *Uma Interpretação da Literatura Brasileira*. Roger Bastide's *A Poesia Afro-Brasileira* is just as much a study of the influence of slavery and color prejudice on Afro-Brazilian writers as it is "A study of the African Influence on Brazilian poetry." To call Jorge Amado's *Seara Vermelha* (p. 32) "a novel with political innuendoes" is a gross understatement, since the title itself is *Red Harvest* and the last chapter deals with the Communist-inspired revolution of 1935.

There are significant lacunae too. No reference is made, in Section II on journalism, to Pedro Timotheo's *Antologia do Jornalismo Brasileiro* (1944). There is likewise no listing of the English version, *Brazilian Culture* (Macmillan, 1950), of Fernando de Azevedo's *A Cultura Brasileira* (p. 14). For some reason our compiler mentions only the first edition (1933) of Gilberto Freyre's *Casa-Grande & Senzala*, a work now in its seventh two-volume edition. There is no listing at all of *Sobrados e Mucambos*, the sequel to the *Casa*, either the first (1936) or the three-volume second edition (1951). Equally important are the same author's *Nordeste* (1937) and *Região e Tradição* (1941), yet neither title is listed.

Paulo Prado's *Retrato do Brasil* (p. 26) is listed, but not what many Brazilians regard as an answer to Prado's self-torturing criticism, Limeira Tejo's *Retrato Sincero do Brasil* (1951). Breno Accioly's *João Urso* (1953) is not listed; though Crusoé's race-problem novel, *A Maldição de Canaan*, is included, Alexandre dos Anjos's *Desajustado* (1952), on the same theme, is omitted. Critical references on Machado de Assis likewise omit José Bettencourt Machado's *Machado of Brazil: The Life and Times of Machado de Assis* (1953). Although Jorge Mateus de Lima died on November 15, 1953,

his death is not noted either on page 47 or 79. Critical references on Jorge de Lima omit Waltensir Dutra's *A Evolução de um Poeta:* Ensaio sôbre a poesia de Jorge de Lima (1952). Monteiro Lobato's satirical novel on the USA, *O Choque das Raças: ou, O Presidente Negro* (1926) is not listed, nor is Edison Carneiro's *Trajetória de Castro Alves* (1947). These, of course, are minor faults (and there are several others), but they should be noted.

JAMES W. IVY

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